

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

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## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

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Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

## THE BUGLE.

It grows like those of the Southern Patriarchs whose story is given below are not music in the ears of the angels above, then is Heaven a place to which we hope never to be sent.—(Ed. Bugle.)

From the Southern Press.

### Slave Stealing.

The following communication has been handed us by its author, who is a highly respectable and distinguished gentleman of his State.

It is now well settled that there is no safety for slave property whilst travelling through the Northern States, or even touching at them. Such is the temper of one portion of the people at the North, and the apathy of another, that slave-property is not safe an hour in any of her cities. This is a gross infraction of the spirit of the constitution, of its letter, and of the social relations of the States. We know of no remedy in law, for laws that run counter to the opinions of a people are nugatory. A fugitive slave bill might do some but not much good. The only efficient remedy is non-intercourse.—Let the South abstain from visiting or trading with the North until the social and political relations of the two countries can be respected, and we are certain the North will soon find means to correct the abuses she now tolerates.

We observe that in Pittsburg, as in Congress, there is a propensity to compromise. They took a slave and a trunk from a Southern traveller, who in an Arab tent would have been protected in person and property as a duty of hospitality. But in the christianized city of Pittsburg, a gentleman's maid servant and trunk are taken away, and when he complains, he is promised the trunk and advised to give up the servant.

If this case were submitted to the Northern majority in Congress for compromise, they would take both trunk and servant—tell the owner it was not them, but the law of God that did it, and if he complained would call him a Southern ultraist, fanaticist and disunionist.

A Union to Southerners going East by the way of the Ohio river. Beware of Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Arkansas, deems it his duty to place before the people of the South their information, a statement or narrative of an event which recently took place at the Monongahela House, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., so that Southerners going east by the way of the Ohio river, may be placed upon their guard and avoid such city in their route.

On the 21st ult., at or near midnight, I arrived at the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on the steam-boat Asia, on my way to Washington city, with my wife, child and servant girl, intending to take the morning steamer for Brownsville; but on making inquiry in the morning, I was informed that the morning boat had ceased running, and that no boat would leave till 6 o'clock, P. M. My wife and I could being indisposed, I concluded to go to some hotel in the city, and remain there until the hour should arrive for the Brownsville boat to leave. I accordingly had my baggage conveyed to the Monongahela House, and placed in charge of the proprietor of the house, and took a room in which we remained until dinner was announced. I then left with my wife for the dining-room; leaving the servant girl in charge of the room with my sick child, who was supposing for a moment that my property would be disturbed or stolen, as I had every confidence in my servant girl, who I had raised with as much tenderness as one of my own children and who, I believe, had a strong affection for myself and family. Upon my return to my room from dinner, I was astonished to learn that my servant girl had been taken off and also one of my trunks, containing the clothing of my child and some of my wife's apparel. Immediately upon learning the theft, I apprised the proprietor of the Monongahela House of the fact, and requested him to procure the aid of a police officer to enable me to obtain possession of my servant girl and trunk, but was told by the clerks of the establishment that a police officer dare not take possession of the servant girl, should he even see her in the street.

Finding it was impossible to induce the proprietor of this notable establishment (the Monongahela House of Pittsburg, Pa.) to procure an officer for the purpose of obtaining my property which had been stolen in his house, as he appeared quite indifferent about my getting either the servant girl or trunk, I told him if there was no law in Pennsylvania by which I could get my servant girl, I would try if there was any by which I could obtain my trunk, or make him responsible for its value. The threat of making him responsible for the loss of the trunk and contents, appeared to have some effect upon him, for he then sent for a police officer, to whom I gave a description of the girl, so that I might ascertain her whereabouts and possibly obtain possession of her again. In less than one hour, the officer re-

turned and informed me that the trunk would be in my possession before the boat would leave that evening for Brownsville; but that the servant girl could not be obtained, although he knew where she was. I then offered him any reasonable sum he would ask to return her to me, or show me where she was; but he positively refused to do either, saying it would probably cost him his life were he to give any information which would lead to her arrest.

Being desirous of getting to my place of destination at as early a period as possible, I was compelled to take the boat for Brownsville that evening, but did not get possession of the trunk, as promised, and, although I have been advised by letter since my arrival here, that my trunk which had been stolen, would be forwarded me, yet it still has not come to hand, and it is impossible to say whether I ever will get it.

I have thus given a plain statement of the robbery which was perpetrated at the Monongahela House in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, almost immediately under the eyes of the proprietor, who appeared to have no desire that the thief should be arrested or the property reclaimed, nor did he appear willing that the aid of the police should be called in, until he found he might be made responsible for the value of the trunk and contents.

I therefore caution all Southerners en route east to avoid the city of Pittsburg, and particularly the Monongahela House; if they desire to preserve their property from thieves. The proprietor of this house employs none but free negroes for servants, who are insolent and appear to have as much authority about the establishment as the principal himself. One of the negroes called Wash, who, I am satisfied, had a hand in stealing my property, appeared to have as much control over this racially establishment as the ostensible proprietor himself. I was informed was compelled to leave the town of Wheeling, Virginia, some time since, for his impudence to a lady of that place.

JOHN DRENNEN, of Arkansas.  
WASHINGTON CITY, August 8, 1850.

From the Hartford Republican.

### Colonizationism—A Great Scheme on Foot.

The Naval Committee in Congress has reported in favor of constructing a line of Steamers to Africa. This report is on a petition of Judge Bryan of Alabama, and his associates, which was presented at the commencement of the present session of Congress. As this report, in our view, demands attention, we will give our readers some account of the matter.

The petitioners ask means to construct four Steamers, of four thousand tons each, and they require the government to pay them a given sum annually, for making voyages to Liberia, and also grant them the privilege of introducing the products of Africa into the ports of the United States duty free. Being thus encouraged and favored, they will take cargoes of free persons of color to Liberia, for 5 or 10 dollars a head, according to age. They will also contract to carry the mails.

The Naval Committee has reported in favor of this project, with a little modification. Three, instead of four Steamers are recommended; the government to advance \$600,000 towards the construction of each steamer, and pay \$10,000 for each trip; and the company to bind itself to carry 2,500 free persons of color in each steamer, every voyage, at 5 or 10 dollars each. The remuneration for carrying the mails must be provided for in separate contract.

If anything like Galpinism is suggested by the pecuniary provisions of this scheme, it must be recollected that Judge Bryan was the acting agent of the Galpinizers, last winter, and that he understands this business. He and his "associates" mean to make money out of the job, and they know very well how to do so.

But the grand purpose of this scheme is the transportation of the free blacks to Africa. It is a slaveholders' project for creating "facilities for cheap and rapid emigration to Africa." The bill reported provides that the three steamships shall transport 30,000 annually. The free colored people, generally, have no particular desire to be transported to Africa. Their homes are here, where they were born. There are about 400,000 of them in the United States, and we are not aware that they have indicated any such desire to visit Africa, as justifies these expensive preparations for their transportation.—There are already ample facilities for the accommodation of those who show the slightest inclination to emigrate.

But those who manage affairs, in at least fifteen States of the Union, will do their utmost to compel the free blacks to emigrate. Undoubtedly; and this forcible transportation of men and women, at the expense of the government, is every way suitable to those who make a business of oppression, and never scruple at a public crime from which they hope to derive a benefit. The Spaniards used horrible measures to expel or exterminate the Moors; yet they spared and retained all those who possessed Christianity; but we see no indication, that any exception is to be made in this case.

The New York Evening Post says:—"The private history of this project is interesting, and, when made public, will be found instructive; how it influenced first the defeat and then the election of Cobb as Speaker; how it affected the composition of the Naval Committee in the House; how Mr. Webster came to declare, in his speech of March 7th, his willingness to pay two hundred millions of dollars for the transportation of free negroes to Africa; all these matters, we say, are interesting and instructive."

When Congress has "settled the Slavery question," by passing the fragments of the Omnibus, this question will be taken up, we presume. Some people may, by and by, get a better notion of what is necessary to "settle the slavery question."

## From the Practical Christian. A New Plan of Political Action.

The question has often suggested itself to us, and been proposed by worthy inquirers, Can any plan of political action be devised, under the present Constitutions and laws of our country, in pursuance of which Christian non-resistants and other non-juring reformers might vote at the polls, and otherwise participate in the existing government of the country? Until lately we have discovered nothing like a warrantable and satisfactory plan of this nature. At length one has occurred to our mind which may possibly answer the purpose; but which we cannot have sufficient confidence in to recommend or act upon, till after seeing and weighing the objections to it. It is to call out those objections from our acute and conscientious friends, that we now present it; and we solicit a full expression of their criticisms.

The plan proposed is for two or more legally qualified voters in any town, now conscientiously scrupulous against voting on account of certain things in the Constitutions and laws of the land, to make a public Declaration, substantially according to the following form, viz:

### DECLARATION.

In order to a conscientious exercise of the elective franchise and the other great natural rights accorded to us by the Constitutions and laws of our country, we, the undersigned citizens of M—, in the County of —, State of —, publish the following Declaration; to wit,

1. We severally declare our profound moral abhorrence of chattel Slavery and all kindred oppressions; also of War and all its constituent requisites; also of Capital Punishment and all penal inflictions in their nature absolutely injurious to the subjects thereof; not, however, objecting to any process of coercion or restraint against persons who endanger the lives or rights of others, provided a sacred regard be evinced for the real welfare of all parties concerned.

2. We severally declare, that in so far as the Constitutions and laws of our country are construed to require, authorize or countenance either of the abhorrent evils above specified, we hold ourselves in duty bound to abjure and denounce them; remaining obligated nevertheless, to support and conform to the said Constitutions and laws in all other respects, and to oppose what we abjure only by orderly and peaceable means.

3. We severally declare, that in voting at the polls, or otherwise participating in the government of our country, or claiming the protection of its civil authority, consistently with this Declaration, we hold ourselves henceforth absolved from all moral responsibility for any thing done by majorities of the people, legislators or magistrates contrary to our peaceable endeavors and protests.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, at M—, aforesaid, this — day of — in the year —; at the same time ordering copies hereof to be published in the principal newspapers of our County, and duplicate copies to be filed for perpetual reference in the Clerk's office of said M—, and in the Secretary's office of this State.

Reformers who do not go the full length of Christian non-resistance might make a similar Declaration covering only the ground of their own scruples. After a considerable number here and there shall have published and filed such Declarations, let a general Convention be called for the purpose of organizing a Republican Reform Association, extending its ramifications throughout the State. Let it be made the settled policy of the Republican Reformers to acquire and hold the balance of voting power wherever they can between the large parties, and to throw their weight always into that end of the scale which seems most likely to go farthest towards Christianizing the government and laws. In this way a comparatively small minority of voting citizens may quietly carry, point by point, all the great measures necessary to redeem our country from its organic iniquities, and to render it glorious throughout the whole earth for its benign institutions. It will be seen that the Republican Reformers, acting consistently with their Declaration, are no longer responsible, as co-actors in the body politic, for any thing pro-slavery, pro-war, &c., done by majorities, or even by the men they may vote for to particular offices, provided only that their testimony be kept alive. At the same time their political action will not contravene or supersede their moral action. They will talk, and vote, and put forth all their powers freely and consistently. Even if they should ascend to office, and take the customary engagements predicated by the above Declaration, (which is not a thing to be expected at present) they would stand confessedly free from the trammels which now ensnare all who take upon themselves those official engagements; because public sentiment, with a full knowledge of the incumbent's determination, would rule down the old construction and take him according to his own. It is quite likely, however, that the Conservatives in the government will for years, in one way or another, exclude all our Declarators from office, or at least from taking the customary engagements, on the ground that their Declaration has disqualified them. No matter for this. Time will take care of such things. The main good is to be done by bringing to the polls thousands of good men, hitherto conscientiously unwilling to make themselves responsible for organic iniquities of the government, and the shifts of its compromising politicians. Absolved before God and their country from all such responsibility, their position will be unmistakable, and their work will be to make the politicians reckon among the requisites of their success some favorable concessions to that divine law of righteousness which is above all mere human governments. And this right of voting on the ground proposed, no legislature will dare take away, whatever they may

do to make the Declarators ineligible to office.

It seems that such a plan of political action would obviate the difficulties heretofore existing with our non-juring reformers—that it would supply a great desideratum of the times—and that it might be less liable to abuses than any method hitherto followed. But without committing ourselves at all to it, or recommending it to our friends, we await their objections, desiring to remain for ever true to the great principles in which we have so long and so confidently trusted.

### The Southern Protest.

We, the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion, and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest against the bill admitting California as a State into the Union, and request that it may be entered upon the journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate alone, a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been entrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in its most distant generations may feel its consequences, to leave in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the reasons by which we have been governed, upon the pages of a journal, which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and staple foundation on which this Union can repose.

Because the rights of the slaveholding States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the Union has been defeated, by a system of measures, which without the authority of precedent of law or of the Constitution were manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress must sanction and adopt, should this bill become a law.

In sanctioning this system of measures, this Government will admit, that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the same—may form a State without the previous authority of law, without even the partial security of a territorial organization formed by Congress, without any legal census or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot box which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people. It will admit too that Congress having refused to provide a Government except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the Executive branch of this Government may at its own discretion invite such inhabitants to meet in convention under such rules as it or its agent may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights but those also of fifteen States of the confederacy, by including territory with the purpose of excluding those States, from enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary or any of the considerations which properly determine the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention thus called into existence by the Executive may be paid by him, out of the funds of the United States, without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention descendant upon it; and last but not least, in the series of measures which this Government must adopt and sanction in passing this bill, the release of the authorities of the United States by the Executive to a Government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient credence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed. With a view of all these considerations the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunity of settling with their property in that territory.

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to attain either a recognition of the rights of the slaveholding States to a common enjoyment of all the territory of the United States, or to a fair division of that territory, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union. Every effort having failed which has been made to obtain a fair division of the territory proposed to be brought in as the State of California.

But, lastly we dissent from this bill, and solemnly protest against its passage, because in sanctioning measures so contrary to former precedent, to obvious policy, to the spirit and interest of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of excluding the slaveholding States from the territory thus to be erected into a State, this Government in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States, is an object so high and important as to justify a disregard not only of all the principles of sound policy, but also of the Constitution itself. Against this conclusion we must now and forever protest, as it is destructive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights have been committed to our care, fatal to the peace and equality of the States, which we represent, and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that confederacy in which the slaveholding States have never sought more than equality and in which they will not be content to remain with less.

J. M. MASON, } Virginia.  
R. M. T. HUNTER, }  
A. P. BUTLER, } South Carolina.  
R. B. BARNWELL, }  
H. L. TURNER, } Tennessee.  
PIERRE SOULE, } Louisiana.  
JEFFERSON DAVIS, } Mississippi.  
DAVID R. ATCHISON, } Missouri.  
JACKSON MORTON, } Florida.  
D. L. YULEE, }  
Senate Chamber,  
August 15th, 1850.

### Hints to Reformers.

DEDICATED TO THE REFINED AND CAUTIOUS.

Speak the truth softly, breathe it in mildness  
Whisper it gently, as summer eve's air;  
Lest, peradventure, they charge you with wildness,  
Or with intention the public to scare!

Tempests and whirlwinds, and floods are alarming—  
Impassioned outbursts of truth may enrage—  
Calculate colly, and guard, against burning,  
Study the taste of the times, and be sage!

'Wise men and prudent' have sugared o'er error—  
Famishing mortals have swallowed it down;  
Now, unto them shall the Truth prove a terror,  
Just for the lack of a well-fashioned gown?

Decorate Truth, and the people will love her—  
Give her fine feathers, and then may she fly;  
Nothing that's earthly can then soar above her;  
Nothing on earth will be valued so high!

When to some 'time honored' curse you oppose her,  
Minus the ruffe, the skirt, and the waist,  
Who, of her foes, is there living, that knows her?  
Then, the offence, to a delicate taste!

Why! if the 'pitch' of 'Old Hundred' is wanted,  
All that we ask is the sound of the A;  
If by the bugle-note strong men are daunted;  
Take up the flute—throw the bugle away!

Your mother is sleeping—her life is in danger!  
The wild flames are raging—no time should be lost!  
But, cautiously, noiselessly, lest you derange her,  
Just whisper it softly—'This heat may exhaust!'

What may be gained by your moral commotion?  
Where is its origin?—what are its laws?  
Ah! when I contemplate Error's dark ocean,  
Then I discover the vast moving cause.

### Resolutions of the Southern Extremists.

Washington, Aug. 12. The following resolutions were adopted by the Southern ultras in caucus, on Saturday night, and which are published in the Southern Press this morning:

1st. Resolved, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land, and that the common law, as it existed in the American colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, and the constitutional laws of the United States applicable to our territories, shall be the fundamental law of said territory.

2d. Resolved, That in the event that non-slaveholding States object to put the life, liberty and property of all citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the country on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., with a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves.

3d. Resolved, That we will not vote for the admission of California unless the Southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36 30.

4th. Resolved, That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New Mexico any portion of territory south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude and west of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the territorial question.

5th. Resolved, That the representatives of slaveholding States will resist by all usual legislation and constitutional means, the admission of the State of California, and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions is effected.

6th. Be it further resolved, That the powers and duties of the Committee of 15 be continued until the further action of that committee, and that the Chairman of that Committee by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may at any time call a meeting of the Representatives of the slaveholding States.

The resolutions were adopted by 40 members, a few only dissenting. Mr. Toombs conducted the proceedings, and proposed the resolutions.

The surplus wheat of the present crop, in Canada, is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

J. Vanhooker living in Tenn., aged 122 yrs.

### Ashmun--Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

GENTLEMEN: You will observe that the New York Express and some other Whig papers announce that the members of the House who oppose the bill establishing the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico, are to be regarded as enemies to the administration. The same avowal has been substantially made by the Intelligencer, and in the House.

Mr. Ashmun to-day led off in support of the administration. He avows this bill to be an administrative measure. That it gives Texas some forty thousand square miles of territory more than the compromise, besides the ten millions of dollars. He declared his convictions that Texas had no claim whatever within the ancient boundaries of Mexico. Yet he said he was willing to buy our peace with Texas.

Mr. Toombs followed Ashmun; when he concluded.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., followed in one of the most able and conclusive arguments to which it was ever my fortune to listen. His severity upon the doughfaces who advocate the payment of ten millions tribute to Texas, without any other equivalent than to buy our peace, was most withering. The Intelligencer and other papers have stated this to be in accordance with the Executive views; but Stevens denied that the President could have intended any such insult to the common sense of the North. His irony upon the President was more severe than open assault could have been. This speech created much sensation in certain quarters. Some members calling themselves Whigs praised the speech, while others cursed both the speech and its author. Many Whigs now openly say they will never vote for the bill, others have already turned the somerset and now advocate the measure. The result is doubtful.—True Democrat.

### Exciting Slave Case.

The Slaveholders are evidently alarmed for the safety of their property in and about Washington; hence they are rushing the poor slaves off to the Southern markets.—Families are separated without the compensation of conscience. The family of William Williams, the coachman of President Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, were suddenly, on Friday morning seized by a slave trader, and taken from their homes, in this city, off to Baltimore, to be sent to New Orleans. His wife, over fifty years of age, three daughters, and three grand children, were thus snatched from him in an hour, to a fate worse to him than death, to be sold South to the highest bidder, and separated from him and each other. The poor man wrung his hands, rolled on the ground, was nearly crazed in fact, by the dreadful parting. After many years toil, he very recently purchased his own freedom, but his family were owned by some one in New Orleans. The President feeling deeply for his distress, gave him money, and let him go to Baltimore, to see them again. Williams found that the trader would take the sum of \$3200 for them, and returned with the hope of raising that amount here to redeem them. A petition was drawn up, and to-day circulated about the city and House of Representatives, setting forth the fact, and asking for assistance, which was so promptly rendered that the prospect is in the language of Williams himself, "very fair."

The President, Mr. Webster, Gen. Scott, and a number of Senators, members and citizens, have contributed sums from \$5 to \$50. Mr. Corcoran gave \$200, which was the price asked for the aged wife, and he made her free at once. Besides doing this, Mr. Corcoran has purchased one of the women, who has lived in his family for some years; Mrs. Com. Patterson, another, and Mrs. Gen. Towson, a third, who lived with her for some years past. So, the children for whom \$1500 were asked only remain to be purchased by their grandfather—and he is in a fair way of raising this money.

The late compromise bill proposed to pay Texas ten millions of dollars, and even then did not rescue all of New Mexico from her grasp. The bill, which Webster advocated, and Cass voted for, and Greely is mourning for, gave up to Texas and Slavery 70,000 miles of free New Mexico, and then proposed to pay millions of dollars for the gracious privilege of keeping the remainder under the rule of the United States—without any Wilmot Proviso, either! Never was there a more infamous attempt at swindling, and yet Whig papers hereabouts are groaning at its defeat, and blaming Winthrop and Davis for voting against it. Why, we might as well change the name of the country, call it all Texas and have done with it, and besides pay Gov. Bell for taking us off our hands. We shall be curious to see how Mr. Fillmore puts up with this last specimen of Texan arrogance.—Lionel American.

THE EXPLANATION.—Many have tried to explain Webster's apostasy as a bid for the presidency, but that is not it. He has always been more fortunate in obtaining fees than office. Were we to affirm, on the authority of a member of congress who claims to know, that Webster holds \$20,000 of Texas scrip, which will be increased perhaps 90 per cent by the ten million bill, and that others from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and Rhode Island, are also in the same game, we should state only what we have the best authority for saying. Read Mr. Benton's speech, and get farther light on these matters.—Portland Inquirer.

GRASSHOPPERS EMIGRATING.—A curious phenomenon has been witnessed here for several days past. By keeping the eye directed as nearly as possible to the focus of the sun, myriads of grasshoppers could be seen on the wing at a distance of several hundred feet in the air, apparently making their way South.—Trumbull (Ohio) Whig.



## THE BUGLE.

SPEECH OF HENRIETTA F. DOUGLASS.  
At the Sixteenth Anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Cleveland, Aug. 1st, 1850.  
Communicated to The Bugle.

FELLOW CITIZENS: THERE seems to have been handed down through successive ages the emblems of ancestral grandeur, the records of the daring deeds of warriors upon the crimson field of battle, where men treated little lower than angels are converted into fiends, and where all the finer feelings of our nature are trampled in the dust of humiliation beneath the chariot wheels of some ambitious conqueror, commissioned of hell to desolate the hearths and homes of countless myriads of human beings. Inscriptions commemorative of their deeds of blood have been inscribed on the frowning Pyramid, whose granite peak has towered sublime forty centuries, emblematic of Egyptian grandeur, designed to impress on our minds the achievements of those who preceded us. We find that "Laredo," the cry of the immortal Euclid in the streets of Alexandria, is rendered immortal in the conceptions of men. It seems to be a principle inherent in our nature to review the past results of national and individual action, to cherish and commemorate with gratitude the beneficent results of such action. In union with these natural instincts we have met in remembrance of an act of national benignity and disinterested benevolence unequalled in the world, one that will be the glory of England and the admiration of posterity when the Naval achievements of Nelson, and the glory of Waterloo shall have faded from the recollections of mankind.

But while we are now assembled in this open temple of the air, beneath a smiling sky, to pay our homage to that day on which the joyous Bell of British Liberty sounded a funeral dirge over the grave of West India Slavery, and while every pulsation of the inner man beats high in the cause of civil and political liberty, let us not forget to remember the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon the millions of our own countrymen that clank their chains beneath a tyrant's lash in the dark asylum of Southern oppression. But let words of commemoration go up to-day from this altar consecrated to that event whose commemoration we now celebrate; and would to God that our words could be borne on every northern gale that sweeps amid the everglades of Florida and the glens of Louisiana, until they should become the appropriate anthem of hope and joy to the crushed and bleeding slave, who is robbed of his manhood and converted into a thing. This, be it said, is the everlasting disgrace of the American nation, in a land boastful of its love of liberty and free institutions, its Colleges and Academies, its Seminaries of learning, its monuments of modern art and refinement, who appropriates her domain for the benefit of the refugees of unfortunate Hungary, who sympathizes with starving Ireland, with bleeding Rome, with agonizing Poland, with struggling Greece, and sighing Italy, who exhaust the vocabulary of denunciation against despotic Austria and slaveholding Russia, and yet cling with filial affections to a system of despotism the worst that ever cursed the world, a system that blots out the intellect, crushes every manly aspiration, stifles the sensibilities, dries up the warm gushing and passionate emotions of the human soul, and applies the damning title of Chatter to the God-like form of humanity, degrades the workings of his youthful intellect, alienates his energy and ambition, and drags man down from the sublime and dignified position of humanity and herds him with the beast of burden.

Such are the effects and tendencies of that hell-deserving and God-defying institution now sought to be extended over the free soil of New Mexico and California, to blight and to curse it through all coming time. Northern statesmen, led on by the mighty Webster, whose speech on Plymouth rock is among the best productions of American literature, who reared a monument of intellectual greatness over the hallowed tombs of Adams and Jefferson, that no catastrophe shall ever demolish, and the sentiments given utterance there by that great man, will yet be adopted by his countrymen, and tell with irresistible force on the strongholds of American Slavery. There his heart was inspired with a coal from the altar of human freedom; but now, how fallen! the mighty thunderbolts he hurled at Plymouth in 1820 against the accursed slave trade, his solemn and impassioned appeal to his countrymen every where to discountenance and abolish it, seems to retain no hold on his memory; but now in the winter of his life his voice can be heard in the dome of the American Senate, not in favor of freedom, as then, but in favor of Slavery. Seeking indirectly by his influence to rebuild the rude temples of heathenism long since prostrated by the Herculean nerve of Mexican Barbarism, to re-erect those scenes of sorrow, that fill the mind with unutterable anguish, irrepressible grief and commiseration, making the air resound with the cries of the bondman, until his wail is lost in the solemn murrurs of the Pacific seas. And yet in the face of these facts they dare cry "liberty" and over the graves of its fallen champions rear the storied urn, the animated bust, those solemn and impressive emblems of the mighty dead, while

the shrine of their devotions is like the fabled Utopia, which has only an imaginary existence.

It is true that in 1776 they solemnly declared to the world, certain self-evident truths in the support of which, in the trying hour of mortal conflict, they appealed to the God of battle for the rectitude of their intentions, with a firm reliance on the Supreme Ruler of the universe, they endured the hardships and privations of the Revolutionary struggle that separated the colonies from the mother country. The watchword of Virginia's gallant son, "give us liberty or give us death," inspired every heart and nerved every arm. It was inscribed on the banners borne by marching columns amid the storms of battle, and floated as an emblem of victory on the classic heights of Bunker. There was heard the gigantic energy of Patrick Henry, the fervid earnestness and potent persuasion of Lee, the Herculean nerve of Norris, speaking in thunder tones the sentiments of undying truth. Then were Virginia's noble sons the advocates of liberty, but now, alas! how recreant to every sentiment of virtue, how false to him who slumbered amid the sequestered shades of Montecello, as a monument of national greatness, whose mind was filled with gloomy forebodings, when he contemplated the dark and dismal future that awaited this guilty nation if she did not repent of the great wrongs inflicted on the unoffending sons and daughters of Africa.—Thomas Jefferson while contemplating the mighty conflict that had ever been carried on between liberty and slavery, the struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor that every where marks the pages of ancient history, from the time of Nimrod, the founder of Babylon, to the close of our own memorable struggle for Constitutional Freedom; and yielding to the warning admonitions that came to him from the prostrate thrones of conquerors; from the green graves of sleeping nations whose requiem has been sung by the eastern poet in mournful and melancholy strains; from God-defying Babylon; from the crumbling ruins of Pompeii; the broken columns of Thebes; the dilapidated temples of Rome, the course of whose downfall is directly traceable to civil war and domestic strife, the legitimate results of Slavery. In view of the awful and terrible desolation that has forever marked the progress of slavery, we hear him exclaim in great agony, "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just." He anticipated that unless the slaveholder did relinquish his hellish system of slavery, that the day would come, a day that has invariably come upon all nations, a day of retribution for sins unrepented. He believed that the time would come when the Spirit of Liberty and surviving manhood would lead the American Slave to imitate the example of the fathers of '76, a contest in which he declared the Almighty had no attribute that would take sides with the oppressor, a day that will inevitably come unless slavery is limited. You must either free the slaves, or the slaves will free themselves. All history confirms the fact; sacred as well as profane. We read of the enslavement of the Jews in Egypt, and in the metaphorical language of historians unheard of plagues came upon the Egyptians which terminated only in the entire destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea. Slavelording Jerusalem was destroyed and the Jews led captive by Nebuchadnezzar, and held in bondage in the Assyrian Empire. What to her in turn was the result? glory, dominion and safety? No. These slaves were the cause of the destruction of Babylon, and the utter ruin of the empire, and Daniel the Hebrew, and the slave was made the Regent under Cyrus, over all the shattered provinces of a once glorious nation. Thus passed away, without a struggle, most impotently and forever, leaving no vestige behind, the most splendid city the world has ever seen. The insurrection at Sparta, and the bloody siege of Ithaca, the cruelty and perfidy at Keptin, where two thousand slaves were massacred in a single night, fill the mind with horror when we contemplate the desolation that has ever followed in the wake of slavery. The Roman Eagle that had never quailed before a foreign foe was struck down by the slaves of Italy.

Slavery certainly formed no element of strength of the white massacre at St. Domingo; and the insurrection at South Hampton tells of its blessings. No, liberty and slavery are antagonistic principles, and can not exist together in union; the lily and the bramble may grow in social proximity together, but liberty and slavery delight in separation. Yet the Union is stoutly threatened every where to discountenance and abolish it, seems to retain no hold on his memory; but now in the winter of his life his voice can be heard in the dome of the American Senate, not in favor of freedom, as then, but in favor of Slavery. Seeking indirectly by his influence to rebuild the rude temples of heathenism long since prostrated by the Herculean nerve of Mexican Barbarism, to re-erect those scenes of sorrow, that fill the mind with unutterable anguish, irrepressible grief and commiseration, making the air resound with the cries of the bondman, until his wail is lost in the solemn murrurs of the Pacific seas. And yet in the face of these facts they dare cry "liberty" and over the graves of its fallen champions rear the storied urn, the animated bust, those solemn and impressive emblems of the mighty dead, while

to protect the rights of man, it ought to be erased from the category of nations, and be numbered with the sleeping despotisms that have long sunk beneath the proud and majestic march of advancing civilization. It has often been said and repeated that this country is not responsible for the existence of slavery, that it was entailed on us by the mother country, for which, I have only one word to say, that if you followed Great Britain in the bad example of sustaining and upholding human bondage, now follow her in the good and glorious example of emancipation. But this is not the only argument urged in justification of the enslavement of the African race, in America, a people whose ancestry from the very commencement of your first struggle for national independence in 1776, to the close of the war of 1812, the second revolution, which, had it not been successfully achieved, would have left you shorn of the fruits of the Revolution of '76. Their blood has sprinkled every battle field, and commingled with the blood of the white soldier as a solemn memento of equal rights, and impartial liberty. Yet with these examples of noble heroism and devotion to country, the cry of national inferiority is raised to justify the unnumbered wrongs that have been inflicted upon that unfortunate people.

History informs us that the Ethiopian race held the balance of power some 25 centuries ago, and that Egypt is the source from which Greece derived her letters and laws and politics. The most illustrious men of Greece, such men as Homer, the father of Poetry, Pythagoras, and even her great law-givers Lycurgus, and Solon, and many other celebrated characters of antiquity went to Egypt to complete their studies; a monument of their genius has already been erected by omnipotent word. God when praising Moses, says "he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Herodotus informs us that the sceptre of the world passed from the colored to the white race at the taking of Babylon by the Persians.

In three thousand four hundred and four of the history of the world, in the reign of the last Egyptian King, the pyramids, those solid columns that still excite the admiration of the world, were reared by wooly-headed negroes, ere they had condescended to have intercourse with the rest of mankind. Sesostris, one of the greatest conquerors of whom antiquity boasts, was a colored man. The most reliable and accurate ancient Historian was Herodotus, who was of Ethiopian descent. We read of a Carthaginian Hannibal crossing the snow-capped Alps, and planting the victorious standard of his country on the broken thrones and despoiled grandeur of the mistress of the world, and holding the Eagle of Rome in subjection for seventeen years. If we come to a more modern date, we see colored men under the most extraordinary circumstances elevating themselves to the highest point of moral and intellectual greatness. Alexander Dumas, the historian and moralist, is one of the most sought after aristocrats of Paris.—If we come to the United States, itself distinguished beyond all others for its prejudice and hatred to the colored race, noted for its cruel and oppressive laws, inferior in point of civilization and refinement to the most remote heathen despotism that ever cursed the world, for even among the oriental nations surrounding the Jews, the slaves were allowed many privileges and entitled to posts of honor, and the Eastern temples afforded an asylum to the fleeing fugitive, and the man that does deliver him up when once seen in the temple was considered a felon beyond the ordinary degree of human depravity and his crime was punished with death. But it is in this country, in a land where shouts for liberty have been born, on the sighing breeze along her Southern valleys, until its echoes have been lost amid the tempests and storms far up the proclivities of her Northern hills? There is not a single spot of earth from Maine to Texas, from the sand banks of the Atlantic to the broad and tranquil Pacific, where the scourge and bleeding victim of oppression can stand erect and claim the protection of your Constitution and laws, as they are construed by the narrow hearted judiciary of this country. Yet even with these almost insurmountable obstacles we have colored men, fugitives though they are, whose intellectual acquirements would do credit to any age or nation. Few such men, sir, as Frederick Douglass, once numbered with the beasts of burden, but now pleading his country's cause with an earnestness as potent and persuasive as a Clay or Webster. Few such men as Henry Bibb. Though a hunted fugitive he has acquired no mean reputation. Shall I speak of the young and eloquent advocate of our cause Wm. H. Day, who may be truly classified with the best orators of our age, and the other great lights that now enircle the horizon of Ethiopian greatness? Our Langstons, our Wards, our Garnets, our Gaines, who fully demonstrate the genius and intellectual greatness of the colored race.

With these lights, these unyielding defenders of our rights, let us take courage, renewing the contest for elevation so nobly begun, and carried on with such signal success. Planting ourselves upon the principles of Freedom, stand firm as the Pillars of Sesostris, presenting our unbroken front; let our battle cry be that sentiment that has im-

mortalized the name of Henry, hoping for that bright day yet to dawn upon the destinies of our race, when the shout of our redeemed and emancipated countrymen shall go up to the temple of the living God, unmingled with the sighs and groans of the victims of oppression.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—Burke.

Salem, Ohio, August 31, 1850.

THE EDITOR'S ABSENCE must be taken as an apology for any lack of freshness or variety in the contents of this week's Bugle. Most of the copy was prepared in a great hurry before leaving home to attend the Yearly Meeting at Mount Pleasant.

## Notice—Committee of Women.

We have been requested to give notice, that the State Committee appointed by the Women's Convention in April last, will meet in Salem during the time of the anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, at such hour and place as may hereafter be notified.

## Abolitionists—the Bible.

Mrs. Swisshelm, alluding to a correspondent who had proffered her advice and sympathy in matters pertaining to Abolition, says:

We agree with the disunion abolitionists in many things; but it is very unlikely we can ever be identified with those who deny the inspiration of the Bible. We do not very greatly wonder, however, that members of pro-slavery churches, who have been brought up to believe the Bible sanctions Slavery, should, when once convinced of the grossness of that institution, reject the Bible. What else could they do?—Convince us that Slavery is a Bible institution, and you have convinced us the Bible is not the word of God. No blasphemy, infidelity or Atheism is to us so horrible as to charge a pure, holy, just and merciful God with the cruelties and crimes of chattel Slavery. We did not learn religion in that school. Our anti-slavery was imbued along with the shorter catechism and doctrines of the confession of faith. Mother taught us our Abolitionism along with the twenty-third Psalm and the Lord's prayer, and Dr. Black imprinted the lessons more firmly, when he would take us up to ask such questions as "Who made you?" That was many a long day before Garrison was heard of; so that we were "dyed in the wool," and never needed to be converted. Our present opinions do not conflict with former ones, and we have nothing to regret, so there is no danger of the assimilation "A. W." deprecates.

Mrs. Swisshelm has done the Disunionists great injustice (unintentionally no doubt) in the first sentence of the above paragraph. They have never denied the inspiration of the Bible. The question is one upon which, as a body, they have never expressed an opinion one way or the other, nor could they do so without departing from their well-defined sphere. On that, as on all other religious and theological questions, they are divided in opinion. There are many among them of all shades of belief, from the advocate of plenary inspiration down to those who think the Bible no better than any other book. Their associations are formed for the sole purpose of promoting the abolition of Slavery, and they have no wish to impose a theological test upon their members. Each individual in their ranks is left at perfect liberty to select his weapons from the Bible, or from whatever other source he can find them. True, there are among them those who do not hold the popular view of inspiration, and so there are those who accept the "Five Points" of Calvinism as a part of their religious creed; and if you denounce the Society as anti-Bible on account of the heresy of the first class, you must call them Calvinists on account of the latter.

The simple fact is that Mrs. Swisshelm herself has avowed in the above paragraph that heresy in relation to the Bible which has ever been put forth by the Disunionists, viz: "Convince us that Slavery is a Bible institution, and you have convinced us the Bible is not the word of God." That is precisely what we have said again and again; it is our standing answer to Prof. Stuart and the whole tribe of commentators who "steal the Bible from the Lord to give it to the Devil," and torture its pages to find a sanction for man-stealing. Our heresy hath this extent, no more.

We respect Mrs. Swisshelm's right of private judgment, and do not want her to identify herself with us any further than she can do so conscientiously; but we protest that it is neither just nor fair in her to echo the false cry of the pro-slavery Churches against us. It suits the purpose of that Church, covered as it is with the leprosy of practical infidelity and Atheism, to raise this false charge against those whose reverence for God and for the precepts of Christianity constrains them, amidst obloquy and reproach, to lift up their testimony against the crime of Slavery. But Mrs. S., if she cannot defend us, should at least refuse to give currency to the deadliest slander of our enemies.

THE SPEECH OF H. F. DOUGLASS, which worthily fills so much of our space this week, is creditable alike to the head and heart of its author, a colored young man, only 21 years of age, and a workman in a Barber's shop in Cleveland. Few white young men, whose opportunities for intellectual culture have been no better than his, could have done better. We thank our young friend, who is personally a stranger to us, for the privilege of publishing the Speech from his own manuscript, which is far better prepared for the press than that of many eminent and learned clergymen, lawyers, judges, &c., whose productions it has been our lot to put in type. We shall be glad to hear from him again. Why will he not, for the cause's sake, become The Bugle's correspondent in Cleveland?

W. H. SEWARD has our thanks for a copy of his Speech on the Admission of New Mexico.

## Pulpit Panegyric upon Gen. Taylor.

Among the various discourses which the pulpit has sent forth in commemoration of St. Zachary, we have seen no one more prodigal in sentiment or more thoroughly pervaded by the spirit of Cant, than that preached by Rev. T. A. Taylor, of Slatersville, R. I., and published in the Woonsocket Patriot. We give the following extract as a specimen of its general tone, and to illustrate the character of the popular Religion, which heaps its eulogiums upon warriors and slaveholders, giving them 'abundant entrance into Heaven, though their garments are dyed with human gore and their estates built up by unpaid labor, while it maligns and curses the faithful followers of Jesus, who are struggling like him to promote peace on earth and break the chains of oppression.

General Taylor has gone! It is not my province, were I capable of doing it, to pronounce his eulogy; nor would it be proper for me, if disposed, to touch upon matters divided by party lines. "The teachers of religion are called to a nobler occupation than to subserve the interests of party, or to fan the flames of public dissension." It is, however, in perfect keeping with my object in this discourse, to introduce a brief extract or two, from those who have known him well and have spoken in commendatory strains, in both houses of Congress, on their receiving the intelligence of his decease. "On his illustrious character there are no dark spots; on the contrary, the details of the picture are as correct and beautiful, as the great outlines are grand and imposing. His modesty was unaffected. Combined with his finishing earnestness of purpose, he had a stern sense of justice, softened by a universal spirit of benevolence; unflinching sincerity, which knew no disguise; a truthfulness and frankness of character, incapable of deceit or dissimulation." From the statements of another, whose talents command for him the homage of the world, I make the following quotation: "Without solicitation or application, (on his part,) without pursuing any devices of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or to the left from the path of duty, a great and powerful, and generous people saw it, by popular vote and voice, to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation." We, who believe in a Providence which presides over all the interest and destinies of nations, as well as of individuals, and who look, with inspiration, that "promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south; but God is the judge; He putteth down one and setteth up another;" must view the hand of the Almighty in the elevation and also in the prostration of those whose loss this land now deploras.

"Such heroes never come by chance,  
Nor do the winds promulge blow;  
'Tis God, the Judge, doth one advance,  
'Tis God that lays another low."

We are far from the persuasion that our late Chief Magistrate came up to the requirements of Jehovah's immutable law in all his thoughts, feelings, words, and acts; indeed, we know not how he was estimated by the Searcher of hearts; but we are quite confident that to him, with as much propriety as to any one else, may be ascribed that great maxim—a good ruler. Had he been spared to complete his term of office, we presume that it would have been true of him even unto the end, as it was of Washington, and is thus expressed in the language of another: "He never deserted, he never deceived, he never oppressed the people whom he detested in war and governed in peace." We have not the least doubt that the dying President spoke with a clear conscience, as well as "emphatic distinctness," when he said in reference to the course he had pursued in the discharge of his official duties—"I have always endeavored to do my duty; I am ready to die." Verily, one may attain to that degree of fidelity, which will permit him, in the hour of dissolution, to appeal to the world as a witness of the uprightness of his conduct and the purity of his motives. "Gladly did the good Samuel call upon the Israelites to bear witness against him as his judge, if they had sought to testify to his injury. "And they said, thou hast not defrauded us nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken ought of any man's hand." But when we view our hero and his life in the light of Sinai's code, we must all see that we come far short of its perfect requirements; and to venture into the presence of the Eternal Judge without having fled to Christ for refuge, is but a sure precursor of that overwhelming sentence, "Depart from me." No degree of patriotism insures the pardon of one's sins.—Faith in Jesus Christ is essential to salvation.

Let the nation mourn.—but let it not repine. What though her chief has fallen, at the precise time when his wisdom and firmness seemed most necessary; the Lord liveth, and our nation's help must come from Him, or we shall be driven into the abyss that has swallowed up many of our predecessors. Then smitten country—let thy weeping eyes to Him whose dominion is for ever and ever. Learn now, if thou hast not done it before, what Babylon's end must be; how she was compelled to learn under the severe chastisement of God, "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We are glad to record substantial evidence that the noble impulses of this sometimes misguided man have not been altogether smothered by his participation in the Mexican war. He has addressed a letter to Edmund Quincy, expressing his thanks for a copy of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and his confidence in the Society, notwithstanding the severe censures he has received from its members; and sending a donation to its treasury, with a request that whenever the Society is in want of funds it will give him the opportunity to render it such aid as he could. Mr. Clay must feel that the censures bestowed upon him by Abolitionists have been dictated by a love of Freedom paramount to all personal and party considerations. We hope he may yet retrieve his past errors and devote himself anew to the cause of Freedom and Humanity.

## A False Accusation Refuted.

From the Practical Christian.

The views of H. C. Wright have frequently been expressed through the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle, and to my astonishment, Friend Oliver will let nothing appear in opposition thereto; except, perhaps, some article containing abuse without any attempt at reason. It is singular that a man schooled in the office of the Liberator, and practiced under the eye of H. C. Wright, and one who has wielded the helm of the Blackstone Chronicle, should have failed to learn the first lesson of Anti-Slavery. We must attribute his failure to inability; he has certainly made considerable exertion. It will be well for him to continue his exertions; that lesson is perfectly committed; there are many who live to be old and die, without knowing anything about it, even among anti-slavery professors.

Thine for improvement,  
MICHAEL T. JOHNSON,  
Short Creek, 6th mo, 28, 1850.

THE above extraordinary paragraph escaped our notice until our attention was called to it by our friend Charles Griffing of Litchfield. If we had seen it on its first appearance, its false statements would have been met by a prompt contradiction. Having long esteemed Michael T. Johnson as a man of truth, we are not less amazed than pained to find his name appended to a declaration which we are compelled to pronounce false and calumnious.

The only ground for his charge is the simple fact that, for a special reason, long since communicated to him through the Postmaster at Short Creek, we did not think it best to publish an article of his criticising the views of H. C. Wright. What right has he, for that reason, to allege that we "will let NOTHING appear in opposition to the views of H. C. W.?" The truth is simply this: The article of M. T. J. was called forth by H. C. W.'s Funeral Sermon at Rootstown. For several weeks after it appeared our columns were unusually crowded, and when we could have found room for it, in Wright had left this part of the State and the subject had lost its freshness. It was for this reason only, and not because of any unwillingness on our part to have the views of H. C. W. controverted in our columns, that we concluded to omit the article of M. T. J. We submit, therefore, that the lecture which M. T. J. has given us in the Practical Christian was not only uncalled for, but grossly impertinent and unjust. If our accuser had been as candid as he has been false witness as we are to obey the lesson of Anti-Slavery, he would never have put his name to such a paragraph as that quoted. We should have thought that to good sense of our friend, if nothing else, would have prevented him from the folly, to say nothing of the wrong, of bringing a charge against us of which our whole editorial life is a refutation. To conclude that an Editor, merely because he declines to publish a special communication under such circumstances as those above referred to, is an enemy of free discussion, is a superlatively egotistical and silly notion.

We call upon M. T. J. to retract his charge through the same channel in which he conveyed it to the public eye. We prize the good opinion of the readers of the Practical Christian too highly to be willing that they should suppose us guilty of tramping upon the right of free discussion.

V. B. PALMER'S BUSINESS MEN'S ALMANAC for 1851 has just been laid before the public. Beside the usual Almanac matter, it contains condensed but lucid articles on the American Press, Telegraphs and Telephones, Law and Banking, Money and Exchanges, U. S. Finance, Commerce, Public Lands, Population, Coinage, Railroads, (complete) Principles, Routes through the U. S. with Distances, Maps, past and present; Warehousing; California; the Coal Trade; the Iron and Copper; Cotton; Public Debts; New-York Canals; Lake Commerce; City Water-Works, &c. No equally compact magazine of fact, important and desirable to the Business Man for daily reference, is published in the English language, and, as this costs but a York shilling, we think few who see it will decide to do without it. Mr. Palmer's former issues have deserved the reward which we trust this year's will secure for him. The Press, especially, which has profited and still profits by his labors ought to evince for them a generous appreciation.

THE 'KNOCKINGS.'—We publish an article on the Fourth Page, from the pen of Horace Greeley, on the subject of the Rochester knockings, simply remarking that Mr. G. was very skeptical as to the honesty of the persons in whose presence the strange noises are heard until his doubts were dispelled by personal acquaintance and observation. Mr. G. is evidently candid, and his testimony will command the respect if not the credence of all who know him. We do not intend to enter into the discussion of this subject, nor to publish much in relation to it, but we thought our readers would all like to see what Mr. Greeley has written.

NEW PLAN OF POLITICAL ACTION.—We invite attention to the article on the First Page under this head. It is from the pen of that clear-sighted, conscientious Reformer, Allen Hallon, of Hopedale, Mass. We have had no time yet for reflection upon the Plan he proposes, and therefore do not feel prepared at present to express any opinion of it; but his suggestions strike us as worthy of serious consideration. We may have something to say on the subject at a future time.

PRISONERS' FRIEND.—The number for August closes the second volume. Its contents are deeply interesting. As the only periodical devoted to the cause of Prison Reform and the Abolition of Capital Punishment, the Prisoners' Friend, diligently conducted by Charles Spear, and published in Boston, deserves a strong support. Terms, \$2 per annum.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The absence of the Editor must excuse the want of attention this week to several new publications.

College called for College who on a student at seeing a of restraint blows the an proper as that the grader. The croakers, th

A correspondent from New "legitimate than in all That spirit vocate, find Old abuses city. You now in seessomment for liquor selling post (a mat check, in the went with d them would porters."

A correspondent the President termed to justed upon spirit which tutions." S what are e able to tell settle the gtry. Does t of Independ Or is such a fie's famous corner-stone is it neither between the t

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The court of decided that her allowance the property of man be forced she trusted her legal refuge un haps from her save something for her own oppressor!

Negroes resented Pleasant "Our citizens present from at the slaves at B We learn that s and that there v in attendance, that the leaders gro shot, badly

The sage old Bishop Hughes satisfaction the knockings. The loose little impu their pranks in ly, will soon re forcing priests.

Sons of Tim lander we learn the New England action of the 2 against the adm This action is h

THE NEW Y They had an im other day, and made. They o to work a ree ing employers th

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Frederick D letter to the P thanking him fo ly outrage indiq uely walking The Times publi not written for t

Samuel J. M ed an admirable ident Taylor, wh Party Paper. I ness and the ge characterizes all

The Southern slavery out of York. Its argu working classes i the capitalists.

A weekly pap entitled the "Spi the "mysterious kindred matters a Le Roy Sunderla



## EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

College Students once used to get their ears cuffed for their misdeeds. The officer of a College who would inflict such a barbarian upon a student now would be very likely to lose on a student now would be very likely to lose his place. How many old men have mourned at seeing such a change occurring in the modes of restraining the young, thinking that without blows the teacher could not keep young men in proper subjection; just as many now think that the galleys are the only remedy for murder. The world is growing wiser, in spite of all croakers, though its progress is by far too slow.

A correspondent of The Tribune, writing from Newport, R. I., says: "There is more legitimate aristocracy here, I honestly believe, than in all the rest of the Union put together. That spirit of progress, which you so ably advocate, finds no entrance within these borders. Old abuses are clung to with obstinate pertinacity. You could no more get the Legislature, now in session in this town, to abolish imprisonment for debt than you could to abolish liquor selling. The pillory and the whipping post (a man was branded with a hot-iron on his cheek, in this town, not over thirty years ago,) went with difficulty, and a proposition to restore them would no doubt meet with some supporters."

A correspondent of The Tribune, speaking of the President says: "He is heart and soul determined to have the Slavery controversy adjusted upon national principles, and in that spirit which is the very life-blood of our institutions." So then if we could only find out what are "national principles" we should be able to tell exactly how Mr. Fillmore wants to settle the great question now before the country. Does the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence embody a national principle? Or is such a principle to be sought in Mr. Madison's famous declaration that "Slavery is the cornerstone of the Republican edifice"? Or, is it neither of these, but something half-way between the two?

The Baltimore Clipper has a letter from a respectable and responsible source at Washington, in which complaint is made that some members of the Senate and House of Representatives are so habitually intoxicated as to be utterly incapable of intelligently discharging their duties. The writer does not give names, but asserts as a fact, that no less than "four Senators were seen reeling on the Avenue at one time and all together."

The court of Exchequer King, have recently decided that the savings of a wife out of her allowance for a separate maintenance are the property of her husband. Thus, if a woman be forced by a brutal husband, to whom she trusted her happiness and fortune, to seek legal refuge under a separate maintenance, she goes from her own property, and woe to her for the future out of that portion of her own, it belongs to the robber and oppressor!

**NEGRO INSURRECTION.**—Extract of a letter dated Pleasant Hill, Alabama, August 5th, 1850: "Our citizens are under great excitement at present from an attempted insurrection among the slaves at Benton, about 14 miles distant. We learn that several meetings have been held, and that there were from four to seven hundred in attendance. We are happy to learn further that the leaders have been taken. Only one negro shot, badly wounded, and expected to die."

The sage editor of the Freeman's Journal, Bishop Hughes' organ has developed to his own satisfaction the whole theory of the mysterious knockings. They are he asserts, the works of *jeune lille imps*, who, if they will only attempt their pranks in any good Roman Catholic family, will soon receive their quietus from the exorcising priests. That will do.

**SIXES OF TEMPERANCE.**—From the New Englander we learn that the Grand Division of all the New England States have repudiated the action of the National Division in declaring against the admission of colored members.—This action is highly honorable to the order.

**THE NEW YORK TAILORS** are upon a strike. They had an immense meeting in the Park the other day, and able and calm speeches were made. They seem resolved to go peacefully to work to redress their grievances by becoming employers themselves—the true policy.

The tariff people are in a great consternation, because Senator Badger of North Carolina, has announced that he should "maintain a legislative war against all the industrial systems of the North rebuking and refusing any protection of whatever sort, to manufactures, navigation and commerce."

Frederick Douglass recently addressed a letter to the Editor of the London Times, thanking him for his comments upon the ruffianly outrage inflicted upon him (Mr. D.) while quietly walking in the Battery, in New York. The Times published the letter, though it was not written for that purpose.

Samuel J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., preached an admirable discourse on the death of President Taylor, which is published in the Liberty Party Paper. It is marked alike by the boldness and the gentle and loving spirit which characterizes all the productions of the author.

The Southern Press tries to make capital for slavery out of the late Tailors' riot in New York. Its argument is that the freedom of the working classes is dangerous to the interest of the capitalists. Fudge!

A weekly paper has been started in Boston entitled the "Spiritual Philosopher," in which the "mysterious knockings," clairvoyance, and kindred matters are discussed. It is edited by Le Roy Sanderland.

## Southern Bluster.

The Southern Press, with a fearfully ominous face, thus described the "very terrible" consequences that are to follow the admission of California to the Union. When we consider that the war thus threatened will be waged, if waged, at all, for the extension and perpetuity of Human Slavery, the closing paragraph of the extent is both cool and rich.

If this bill passes both houses, it is made the duty of Governor of Georgia, by a resolution of the Legislature of that State at its last session, to convene that body by proclamation forthwith. That duty will be promptly performed. The Legislature will meet promptly. If that body retains the sentiments of last session, or above all, if the members respect the sentiments of the people as pronounced at the recent extraordinary demonstrations of public opinion, at a multitude of public meetings in that State, it may be expected that the most decisive and effective measures will be taken. When Georgia shall have thus decided, South Carolina will follow in ten days with an unanimity never surpassed, in any community on any measure. These two States will offer ample aid to Texas. Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, will immediately follow. And when this is done the fate of the Union will probably be decided. When winter comes, the other Southern Legislatures meet and Virginia must decide. She is a State whose fate since the Revolution has been sustained by her resistance to Federal usurpation and encroachment. She will hardly become its ally, or a neutral. Of her it will never be said,

"To die a slave or live a slave."

Thy choice is most ignominious."

But whatever may be thought of the course of Virginia or other Southern States, it is certain that not all the Federal army and navy combined can coerce the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida. And if military power can be found in any slaveholding State, and very few in the Southern half of the North American States—or in the cities or seaboard of the North Atlantic. We think very few can be found anywhere, and certainly not enough to make any impression on the six States we have named.

We are as much opposed to war as any other people. We have a vivid sense of its evils, immediate and remote; of the vices it engenders, the wrongs it perpetrates, the misery it inflicts, the ruin that results. But in such a conflict the South would not only have the right on her side; she could not decline it without dishonor and disaster.—The scheme of wresting from seven millions of free people by the mere formula of a majority vote, their rightful share of the richest territory under the sun, and this with the avowed design of fixing eternal barriers against their future progress, is not surpassed in turpitude, and will not be surpassed in the consequences it will bring on its authors, by any act of spoliation recorded in history.

**DISTANTIAL COMMENT.**—The North Star, alluding to Robert Morris, the colored lawyer of Boston, who has just been admitted to practice in the U. S. Circuit Court, remarks:

Here is a colored young man, who, by patient industry and virtuous conduct, has so far triumphed over American prejudice as to be admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Courts. Yet encouraging as the fact just stated, this same distinguished gentleman may not even now go into the District of Columbia without being liable to be sold into slavery as a fugitive slave; nor may he claim exemption from insult from any low white ruffian who may be disposed to offer it.

A great step, however has been gained.—When colored men are found doing the same things as the white men, that white men do, and doing them as well as white men do, there will no longer be any prejudice against the colored man to combat.

The cause in Ohio is moving forward under the energetic labors of our friends, A. K. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, J. W. Walker, H. C. Wright, and Samuel Brooke. Conventions are being held in various parts of the State, vast crowds attend, and the speeches made are of the most radical anti-slavery stamp. Meanwhile, the Anti-Slavery Bugle is blowing lively music. We have not yet heard of any mobs at their meetings; but they are yet upon the Reserve—that may account for it. We shall watch their movements with increasing interest, especially when they penetrate the Southern part of the State.—*North Star.*

We are sorry to say that our lecturing friends will not be able to visit the Southern portion of the State the present year.

The Southern Press quotes from an Ohio paper an account of some rowdy demonstrations against Frederick Douglass, at Columbus, and heads the account—"The friends of the black 'Nigger'." These Ohio rowdies are just the fellows whom you have relied upon to do Slavery's work for many years; they are vile as ever, though not quite so numerous; we are rooting them out by degrees.—*Lowell American.*

**WEBSTER'S PERFDY.**—The Editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, writing from Worcester, Mass., says:

"The perfidy of Webster excites here, I am informed, a general and indignant disgust, and has not the generosity of the accidental President saved him from the judgment of the people, Worcester County would have administered a rebuke to him that he would have felt, and which would have been a warning to all future traitors to their country, their race and their principles. One of the most intelligent editors of the State, a thorough Whig, formerly a cordial supporter of Mr. Webster, assures me that if Webster and his friends had dared to risk an appeal to the people of Massachusetts, by permitting his name to stand as a candidate for another term in the Senate, he would most certainly have been defeated. His friends evidently felt that the death of the President was his ruin, and if the desperate chance that gave of saving him from a trial and verdict by the people was lost, all was lost, and there are pretty strong suspicions in certain quarters that President Fillmore, in calling him to the Cabinet, acted under a pressure of Whig influence quite sufficient to constitute a necessity to him. However that may be, the great Betrayer and his retainers must be most ungrateful if they do not devoutly thank their political Fates for saving them from the disgrace which seems inevitable for them."

## Meetings at Sullivan and Westfield.

DEAR FRIEND JOHNSON: You wished me to report our movements in The Bugle. I will do so with pleasure, but you must expect only a word to-day. James W. Walker is confined to his bed, and in old time with the old physicians, would undoubtedly have a fourteen days fever. As it is we shall lose his services for the Convention at Berea, which commences to-day. Samuel Brooke is also unfit for much labor, and you may well suppose the rest of us are too much occupied for much writing reports of our proceedings.

From Litchfield, Saml. Brooke and I went to Sullivan. Three meeting houses in so small a place, foretold as we entered, that there could not be much humanity. It was even so. The only place where we could hold a meeting, was in the Wheelright's Shop of our excellent friend Comings. This he cleared out and furnished with seats, and we held three meetings; had a spirited and profitable discussion, sold a large number of the best Anti-Slavery books, procured some subscribers, and left the place in a most healthy and hopeful state of agitation. One man appeared in behalf of the Presbyterian church, and treated us with great courtesy and propriety. But the defenders of Methodism, some of them showed themselves fit representatives of their woman-whipping, baby-stealing religion. The star of those three churches has set.

At Westfield we were joined by Mrs. Foster and Jas. W. Walker, and held a Convention of two days continuance, and a more successful and profitable meeting, it has seldom been my happiness to see. We met in the handsome and convenient Universalist meeting-house, that had been freely tendered our use. Opposite stood the Presbyterian church, with its steeples doors, its broken windows, its fading whitewash, scowling down at us, like some hateful, toothless hag in olden time, after her spells and sorceries had all been exposed and broken up. I hope the Universalists will be warned by its fate. It was dedicated to God, but an inhuman religion has given it to the birds and bats. It stands a terrible prophecy of the doom that awaits all others of similar character.

Our meeting was considerably annoyed one evening by a representative of the church, who seemed quite unwilling that we should proceed, until we had satisfied him of our belief in the inspiration of the bible. Disappointed in this, he commenced a long tirade of most insufferable stupidity and obscenity, about the moral character of the late wife of Dr. Thomas, now a glorified spirit in paradise, and some others, who are distinguished for their lofty purity and virtue.—Mrs. Foster dignified the creature with some reply, which might have been of service to him, had he been capable of estimating it. I have seldom seen so unfortunate and degraded a specimen of humanity.

We had also a Methodist clergyman present who took some part in our discussion.—He did not appear to great advantage, considering that he is a guide and teacher of the people; and however he might by his example cast a healthy moral influence around, he surely could not lead them far in the way of knowledge especially on the greatest moral question of the age. But his mainly bearing towards us, (belonging as he does to the privileged order,) entitled him to our respect, and he added much to the interest of the occasion.

The Presbyterian minister of the place is like his meeting house, no longer needed there, and is about leaving. Whether he can be spared very well, may be seen from two or three facts we learned about him.—He was a champion in advocating and defending the late massacre of 20,000 Mexicans, by the barbarity and brutality of this nation. That shows his heart—of his head it is enough to say, that when asked to give notice of the first of August celebration he said "the abolitionists would on Thursday, August first, celebrate the abolition of slavery in the Sandwich Islands!" A friend instructed him a little better, and he then gave the notice right. The History of West India Emancipation had unfortunately not been included in his secular reading. One other. When told during our meeting, that we said the Scotch Convention was right on the subject of slavery, and that we found no fault with them, he said, "yes I know those Covenanters—they are the greatest set of Infidels in the country." Such are some of the teachers of the people. Such are many of them in head and heart.

Our meeting was most successful. The closing scene was very impressive. Some of the oldest and most influential men of the town expressed their full conviction that they could not innocently vote in the government, and declared they never should again.

## PARKER PILLSBURY.

Elbridge G. Eastman has been compelled to retire from the editorial chair of the Nashville Union, for the crime of once publishing an "abolition" paper in this town! He was principal Secretary of the Nashville disunion Convention. This latter act ought to have been held a sufficient atonement for any good act he may have been guilty of in his youthful days. But Slavery knows nothing of forgiveness. It is insatiable and implacable.—*Concord (N. H.) Ind. Dem.*

The fugitive slave Adams, whose escape from a vessel in Portsmouth harbor was noticed last week, has passed through Dover on his way to Canada.

## News of the Week.

## Domestic Intelligence.

A brutal outrage was committed last Sabbath, in New-Market, (N. H.) upon the person of a young lady, whom three young bloods had enticed into the woods, under the pretence of picking blue-berries. In a struggle, says our informant, the ruffians horribly mangled the body of the young lady, and from the effects of their ruffianism in a short time she expired. The villains are under arrest, and in all probability, they will suffer the highest penalty of the law.—*Great Falls Sketcher, 15th.*

Ohio.—Reports from 80 counties show that 10,564 chancery suits are pending in that State, and 16,251 at law—and only half the causes are disposed of yearly, and the balance continued at an expense of \$85,000 a year! The loss by time, witnesses, interest, &c. not included.—But the new cases average more than 1200 yearly over the cases disposed of, and the dockets are horribly over-run, to the detriment of men's pockets, characters, erosion of heart and mind.

We happened at the Capitol, yesterday, to meet the venerable Geo. W. P. Custis, of Virginia, who had just been to pay his respects to the thirteenth President of the United States, all of whom he has personally known and been known to. This venerable gentleman, though stricken in years, is we are happy to say, still hale and hearty. We presume there are very few other men living who have shaken hands with every President of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

STATE OF SUPERIOR.—A new State in the Northwest. Such is the suggestion of a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention! A Territorial Government is proposed for the Upper Peninsula, (Lake Superior,) or, in other words, a division of Michigan, which probably the people would assent to without hesitation. Only don't call it State of Superior, as one of our neighbors suggests. Give us a noun substantive for the name.—*True Dem.*

REQUISITION FOR CHAPLIN.—A requisition from Gov. Thomas, directing the delivery of Chaplin, charged with an assault with intent to kill Mr. Richard Butt and Mr. Wm. Smith, in Montgomery County, was placed on Wednesday in the hands of officer Handy. We learn however, that Chaplin will have first to be tried in our Criminal Court for abducting Allen and Garland, the two runaway slaves found in Chaplin's carriage on the night of the 8th inst.—*National Intelligencer.*

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH.—"The Pittsburgh Gazette," on data furnished by the census takers, estimates the population of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns at 87,760 persons, and of the country 142,730. This is an increase of some 80,000 in ten years for the whole country. It says it will no doubt be seen, when the results are finally settled, that the increase of the city and environs will be at least one hundred per cent in ten years—or, in other words, the population has doubled since the census of 1840.

HON. R. B. RHETT.—"It may not be known," says the *Mobile Herald and Tribune*, "that this gentleman is descended, on the paternal side, from an ancestor of the late John Quincy Adams, on the maternal side. A correspondent writes us that the family name of Mr. Rhett is Smith, and that the mother of Mr. Adams bore the same name. Two brothers emigrated to the United States. The one fixed his abode in Massachusetts, the other in South Carolina. These were the ancestors of Messrs. Adams and Rhett."

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—Mr. Forrest made his declaration or complaint on Monday of last week before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In this document he charges his wife with adultery with seven persons whose names he does not state in the affidavit which has not been heretofore published. Mr. Forrest swears that the said complaint is made in sincerity and truth.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—Mr. Solomon Shutter, a highly respectable mechanic of Allegheny City, Pa., has discovered a new mode of decomposing water by mechanical means, and without the use of a galvanic battery, at a merely nominal expense. He made this discovery by mere accident, in the pursuit of his business as a blacksmith, and was first made aware of the fact, by the hydrogen evolved from the water, exploding, though fortunately without doing much damage.

FATAL DISEASE AMONG COWS.—A correspondent of the Tribune writes from Onondaga Co., N. Y. as follows: "A new and fatal disease has lately appeared among the milk cows belonging to the farmers and dairy men of this vicinity. The first indication which it shows itself, is the failure of the milk of the cow, decreasing in some cases, in a single day from a pailful to a quart or a pint. A weakness and trembling then seize the animal and she soon dies."

RASPBERRIES.—Nathaniel Hallock of Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., has sent to New York, the present season, ten thousand baskets of Aspery Raspberries, each basket holding one pint. He gathered seven thousand baskets from one acre, and three thousand from a lot of two acres, which has just begun to bear. The prices obtained were from eighteen pence to two shillings a basket.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The wheat crop of four of the largest grain growing States in the Union—Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa—is said to be equal in quantity and quality to that of any preceding year. It is said that the surplus crop of Michigan will more than double the largest yield ever produced in that State.

IOWA.—George G. Wright (Whig) has been elected to Congress from the 1st District. This is the District from which Thompson was last time returned by a theft of a poll-book, his opponent having had a majority. The Democrats have carried the other Districts and have elected their State ticket.

A PROLIFIC WOMAN.—We are informed that the wife of a man named John P., residing near Little Falls, was on Monday, July 22, safely delivered of five children at one birth, all boys, and that they, with the mother, are doing well.—*Utica Gazette.*

OHIO STATE FAIR POSTPONED.—The time for holding the State Fair at Cincinnati has been changed to the 2d, 3d and 4th days of October next.

President Fillmore, by the advice of his physician, has taken apartments for the night in Georgetown, in consequence of the unhealthy condition of the White House.

THE FLORIDA WAR against the Indians has ended without having injured the Seminoles to leave the State. They are determined to stay, and the government will be compelled to "knock under."

Fourteen persons, all women and children but one, were drowned in Lynnfield, Mass., on the 15th inst., while on a picnic excursion.

## The Slaveholders Excited.

## Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, August 10.

The recent abduction of the two slaves belonging to Messrs. Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, at Washington, and their subsequent recapture; also the abduction of some eleven from Maryland and their partial capture at Silerbury, Pa., has caused the greatest excitement among the slaveholders in this vicinity. The desperate resistance made in the one case, as well as in the other, as detailed in the Clipper this morning, has opened the eyes of owners to the well-organized system which has been adopted, and a determination to succeed in their escape at the cost of life. A meeting has been proposed to be held in Baltimore country with a view of the formation of a detective police to secure runaways—a system now practised to some considerable extent on the Eastern shore counties. These desperate efforts of the slaves will lead to the most vigorous measures, and we be to any of the abolitionists caught in the act. Persons living on the borders of Maryland, in Pennsylvania, suspected of harboring or aiding slaves in their flight, dare not now without great personal risk, pass through the counties to Baltimore. Many in fact who transacted all their business in Baltimore, in view of the danger to be apprehended from slaveholders, have quit Baltimore as a market for sales or purchase altogether.

## DONATIONS.

The following donations were forwarded us by K. G. Thomas, and were made to the Portage A. S. Society for the use of the Western Society.

Hannah Maddox, Deerfield,	50
Mary J. Cox, Marlboro,	1,00
Chancy Stanford, Randolph,	50
Joel Pegg,	50
Frederick Dyer,	50
Reuben Hutton, Marlboro,	1,00
J. B. Dull, Franklin Mills,	10
James E. Paxson, Marlboro,	10
James Tott,	10
Oliver Bow, Rootstown,	1,00
Mary Case,	25
Warren Colton,	25
A. Gilbert, Ravenna,	25
Allen Fairfax, Marlboro,	25
Isaac Scott,	25
David Hughes,	25
A. Joiner, Garretttsville,	1,00
Elias Wickersham, Marlboro,	10
A. Friend,	10
David Davis, Edenburg,	10
Walter Jones,	20
A. Friend,	10
Mr. Hatcher, Baltimore,	10

## Notices.

## The Summer Campaign.

Abolitionists and all others who are interested are hereby notified that Anti-Slavery Meetings are appointed to be held as follows:

BAIRSBIDGE, Geauga Co., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 30th and 31st, Mass Convention, commencing on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is proposed at this meeting to form a District A. S. Society. A. K. Foster, P. Pillsbury, J. W. Walker, S. Brooke, H. C. Wright and others will attend.

CLEVELAND, on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 1st and 2d. To commence on Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock. Parker Pillsbury, A. K. Foster, J. W. Walker, and H. C. Wright will attend.

PAINEVILLE, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 4th and 5th. Parker Pillsbury and A. K. Foster will be present.

MESOPOTAMIA, (probably,) Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 7th and 8th, Annual Meeting of the Grand River A. S. Society. A. K. Foster, P. Pillsbury, S. Brooke, J. W. Walker and others will attend.

AUSTINBURGH, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 10th and 11th. Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker will be present on both days, and A. K. Foster on Wednesday.

NEW LYME, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12th and 13th. Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker will be present on the first and part of the second days, and A. K. Foster on the second.

LOWELLVILLE, (Mass Meeting,) on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 14th and 15th. Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker will attend on both days, and A. K. Foster on the second.

**Anniversary at Salem, Sept. 17,** 18th and 19th. Abby K. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, J. W. Walker and other speakers will attend. SAM'L BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

## California Passenger Agency,

179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THIS is the only agency in New-York established for the benefit of California passengers, to communicate information and to select the best routes, in the best conveyances, purchase passage tickets, and forward them by mail or hold them till called for.

Printed information circulars sent to order, every body is invited to send for one. Life insurance on the mutual system done on the most favorable terms. Address postage paid.

ARNOLD BUFFUM & Co. For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personally unknown, we have permission to refer to the following members of Congress, whose names and reputation are familiar throughout the whole country.

Hon. Chas. Allen, Mass.; Nathaniel Albertson, Indiana; S. P. Chase, Ohio; Charles Durkee, Wisconsin; Edmund Deberry, N. Carolina; Orin Fowler, Mass.; J. R. Giddings, Ohio; J. P. Hale, New Hampshire; Preston King, New-York; Horace Mann, Mass.; Wm. H. Seward, New-York; Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.; Loren P. Waldo, Conn.; Wm. A. Whittelsey, Ohio; Thos. Corwin, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. August 31, 1850.

**JAMES BARNABY,** PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted. North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

## Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

In the prosecution of every reform, it has been found necessary to employ subordinate means for the accomplishment of the desired end; and amongst these, none have proved more efficient than well-conducted Fairs. The pecuniary results are but a small part of the advantages arising therefrom, though they are often by no means unimportant. Various motives bring together multitudes to attend them, of those opposed to the objects in view, as well as friends to the cause; and thus rare opportunities are afforded for a full, free social discussion of the desired reform, as well as for public addresses in its behalf.

With these facts in view, we the undersigned women of Ohio have concluded to hold an Annual Fair in the town of Salem to promote the cause of Anti-Slavery. Every thing in the political world seems to point out the necessity for renewed and untiring exertion in this most holy cause. The distinctions of Whig and Democrat are forgotten in the all-absorbing struggle for the extension of Slavery, and to all appearances the South will obtain every thing she asks. We believe a large part of the People of the North are in favor of Freedom, and that many members of the present Congress were elected with the expectation that they would firmly oppose any extension of the curse of Slavery; but some have proved to be voluntary recalcitrants to their trust, and some have been frightened into submission to the Slave-Power. Let us then dedicate ourselves anew to the Cause of the Slave. Let us keep up agitation until the people shall as one man rise up and demand Universal Emancipation or Exemption from participation in the sin of holding our fellow-beings in bondage. Many of us can do but little. Yet let us not hold back on that account. Some of us are mothers, and though few of us can go forth and speak publicly in behalf of the stricken bondman, we may yet, by contributing our pittance in this way, by mingling with our neighbors, and pleading as our maternal feelings shall dictate for the stricken mother in the South, and instilling into the minds of those committed to our care an undying abhorrence of injustice and wrong, like the drops of rain, which singly are unnoticed and insignificant, by uniting, change and invigorate the aspect of the whole world.

We propose holding a Fair, commencing the 31st of December, and continuing through the following day; and we would earnestly invite all persons, without respect to party or creed, to lend their aid by sending such contributions as they can make or procure. The funds arising therefrom to be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

SALLIE B. GOVE,	M. A. W. JOHNSON,
RACHEL TRESCOTT,	JANE TRESCOTT,
MARIA T. SHAW,	LYDIA SHAW,
LAURA BARNABY,	SARAH N. McMillan,
ANN PEARSON,	M. T. HARRIS,
MARGARET HESB,	MARY HARRIS,
MARY ALFRED,	RETH ANNE TRESCOTT,
ELIZABETH DICKINSON,	MARY HOLLOWAY,
HARRIET DICKINSON,	AMANDA GILLES,

## MONS. ERSON, T. M. P.

HAVING located in SALEM, Col. Co. Ohio, respectfully tenders his services to those who wish instruction in the German, French, Italian or Latin Languages, or in Drawing, Drafting or Painting. Commodious recitation rooms have been secured.

## TERMS.

For a course of twenty lessons, the German, French and Latin Language each,	\$2.00
Drafting,	1.25
Drawing, embracing Perspective, Landscapes, Human figures, &c.,	1.25
Painting, Pastel and Water colors,	3.00
" " Oil,	4.00

For Terms of Eleven Weeks, The German, French and Latin Languages, each, 5.00. Painting, Pastel and Water colors, 6.00. For Italian, a reasonable charge will be made. He has made an arrangement with William M. Claim to give instructions in the German, French and Italian Languages, and also in drawing, Drafting and Painting to such of the students of Salem Institute as may wish to pursue these branches at a moderate extra charge. July 22d, 1850.

## Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

## I. TRESCOTT &amp; CO.—Salem, Ohio,

WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dyes; Dr. Townsend's Celebrated Sarsaparilla; Johnston's, McLane's and Saller's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES, and Shoe Findings; Dry Goods and Groceries, &c. &c. [Aug. 9, '50.]

## STUDENTS.

I would hereby respectfully inform those desirous of studying Anatomy and Physiology, or of entering upon a course of Medical Studies, under my instruction, that I have made some important additions to my facilities for demonstration since the last term. I would also announce that the next term will commence on the first Monday of October.

Those expecting to attend will please be particular in making their arrangements to be present by the time, as from deferring it long afterwards will arise many disadvantages. K. G. THOMAS. Marlboro, July 16, 1850.

## The Young Abolitionist!

OR Conversations on Slavery.—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. I. TRESCOTT, Co. August 10, 1850.

## Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to. Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.



## Miscellaneous.

## "The Mysterious Rappings."

Mrs. Fox and her three daughters left our City yesterday on their return to Rochester, after a stay here of some weeks, during which they have frequently suggested the mysterious influence by which they seem to be accompanied to every reasonable test, and to the keen and critical scrutiny of hundreds who have chosen to visit them or whom they have been invited to visit. The rooms which they occupied at the hotel have been repeatedly searched and scrutinized; they have been taken without an hour's notice into houses they had never before entered; they have been all unconsciously placed on a glass surface concealed under the carpet, in order to interrupt electric vibrations; they have been discussed by a Committee of Ladies appointed without notice, and insisting that neither of them should leave the room until the investigation had been made, &c. &c. yet we believe no one to this moment pretends that he has detected either of them in producing or causing the "Rappings," nor do we think any of their contemners have invented a plausible theory to account for the production of these sounds, nor the singular intelligence which (certainly at times) has seemed to be manifested through them.

Some ten or twelve days since, they gave up their rooms at the hotel, and devoted the remainder of their sojourn here to visiting several families to which they had been invited by persons interested in the subject, and subjecting the singular influence to a closer and calmer examination than could be given to it at a hotel and before casual companies of strangers, drawn together by vague curiosity, more rational interest, or predetermined and invincible hostility. Our own dwelling was among those they thus visited, not merely submitting to be courted by the raptist and keenest inquiry with regard to the alleged "manifestations" from the spirit-world by which they were attended. We devoted what time we could spare from our duties of three days to this subject, and it would be the basest cowardice not to say that we are convinced beyond a doubt of their perfect integrity and good faith in the premises. Whatever may be the origin or the cause of the "Rappings," the ladies in whose presence they occur do not make them. We tested this thoroughly and to our entire satisfaction.

Their conduct and bearing is as unlike that of deceivers as possible; and we think them at all capable of engaging in so daring, impious and shameful a juggle as this would be if they entered the sounds. And it is not possible that such a juggle should have been so long perpetrated in public yet escape detection. A juggler performs one feat quickly and hurries on to another; he does not devote weeks after weeks to doing the same thing over and over deliberately, in full view of hundreds who stand beside or confronting him in broad daylight, not to enjoy but to detect his trick. A deceiver naturally avoids conversation on the subject of his knavery, but these ladies converse freely and fully with regard to the origin of these "Rappings" in their dwelling house, and the various sensations they caused, the neighborhood excitement created the progress of the developments—what they had seen, heard and experienced from first to last. If all were false, they could not fail to have involved themselves in this labyrinth of blinding contradictions, as each separately gives accounts of the most astounding occurrences at that or that time. Persons foolish enough so to commit themselves without reserve or caution could not have deflected a thorough self-exposure for a single week.

Of course, a variety of opinions of so strange a matter would naturally be formed by the various persons who have visited them, and we presume those who have merely run in to their room for an hour or so and listened, among a huddle of strangers, to a medley of questions—not all admitting of very profitable answers—put to invisible intelligences and answered by "Rapping" or singular noises on the floor, table, &c., as the alphabet was called over or otherwise, would naturally go away perhaps puzzled, probably disgusted, rarely convinced. It is hardly possible that a matter ostensibly so grave could be presented under circumstances less favorable to conviction. But of those who have enjoyed preferential opportunities for a full investigation we believe that fully three-fourths as we are, that these singular sounds and seeming manifestations are not produced by Mrs. Fox and her daughters, nor by any human being connected with them.

How they are caused, and whence they proceed, are questions which open a much wider field of inquiry, with whose workings we do not profess to be familiar. We must be well acquainted with the secrets of the universe who shall presume dogmatically to decide that these manifestations are natural or supernatural. The ladies say that they are informed that this is but the beginning of a new era or economy, in which spirits clothed in flesh are to be more closely and palpably connected with those which have put on immortality—that the manifestations have already appeared in many other families and are destined to be diffused and rendered clearer, until all who will may communicate freely and beneficially with their friends who have "shuffled off this mortal coil." Of all this we know nothing, and shall guess nothing. But if we were simply to print (which we shall not) the questions we asked and the answers we received during a two hours' uninterrupted conference with the "Rappers," we should at once be accused of having done so expressly to sustain the theory which regards these manifestations as the utterances of departed spirits.

We believe it is the intention of the ladies to shun henceforth all publicity or notoriety so far as possible. They do not expect or wish to make gain of the "Rappings"; they have desired to vindicate their own character from the gross imputations so freely cast upon them; believing that effected, they hope to be permitted hereafter to live in that seclusion which befits their sex, their station and their wishes. We trust they may be permitted to do so.—N. Y. Tribune.

A story is told of a hypocochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancied one of his legs to be of one religion and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

## MIND.

## A LABOR CHAUNT.

Ringers on the chiming anvil—  
Tillers of the soil—  
Men of nerve and sweated brows—  
Men of truth and toil—  
Levelers of principal forests—  
Craftsmen of the city—  
Here's a chaunt—a labor chaunt—  
Chorus now my ditty!  
Brothers, here's my hand and heart, too;  
Every vein is for my kind;  
What is wealth, if it should part you,  
With its whisperings so golden,  
(As deceitful as the golden sun,  
From that only gold-found palace,  
Where, from learning's crystal chalice,  
Draught ye mighty stoup of Miso!

Men of brawny bone and sinew,  
Honest toil and craft—  
Men, whose homely brows are sun-dyed,  
Toiling on life's raft,  
Down the wild sea of existence,  
Tactical more than witty—  
Here's a chaunt of sweet resistance—  
Chorus now my ditty!  
Brothers, if you mean to lift your  
Trusty heads among your kind,  
Add the giant, Thought, to shift your  
Lives upon the way of knowledge;  
(Learning's way is free of tollage.)  
And with shouts as hundred hundred,  
It is the Age's spirit thundered—  
"Whoso ruleth is Naught but Miso!"

Men, whose only mace and sabre  
Are the scythe and sledge—  
Men, whose cordial sinews labor  
At the wheel or wedge—  
Men who love the earned prize,  
Who scorn the rich man's pily—  
Here's a chaunt—come, chorus rise,  
And swell aloud my ditty!  
Brothers, earth would be a dismal  
Barren, wretched place, destined,  
If it had not Nature's primal  
Sunlight, brightening as it dailies,  
O'er side-hill and valley—  
But more dark some, sunless, barren,  
Is the heart whose vale lies barren,  
Unlit by the Sun of Miso!

## Mr. Paine's Discovery Corroborated by Experiment.

Under this caption, we find in the *Scientific American*, of to-day, a communication from George Mathiot, dated Washington, July 27. Be it premised, that the *Scientific American* is a highly respectable and well established weekly publication, which has hitherto exhibited great distrust of Mr. Paine and his pretensions. It informs us that Mr. Mathiot is an electro-metallurgist, attached to the United States Coast Survey; that "he possesses a vast amount of practical scientific knowledge," and that the light, which he claims to have produced, "was seen by the scientific gentlemen attached to the survey." To test the decomposition or absorption of the turpentine used in imparting highly illuminating properties to hydrogen, Mr. Mathiot led the hydrogen from the generating bottle by a bent tube dipping under the turpentine in a separate bottle. The light was very brilliant; in intensity, between the Diamond light and the solar lamp. A spirit gas light looked as dingy alongside of it as ordinary lights appear by the time light. The taking of a daguerrotype by it would have been very easy. Mr. Mathiot says: "I next directed my attention to ascertain the quantity of turpentine used along with a known quantity of hydrogen. I first accurately measured a portion of turpentine, and then passed the gas from 33 ounces of zinc through it, burning the gas at the jet all the time. I then again measured the turpentine, and found it not perceptibly less than before. Now, in this case, the hydrogen could not have been changed into carbonated hydrogen, for coal gas contains from four to five times as much carbon as hydrogen, and pure carbonated hydrogen has six times as much carbon as hydrogen; and, as 33 ounces of zinc, by solution, liberate one ounce or twelve cubic feet of hydrogen, therefore, from four to six ounces of turpentine should have been used up, supposing it to be all carbon; but turpentine is composed of twenty atoms of carbon to fifteen atoms of hydrogen, and, consequently, only one seventh of its carbon can be taken up by the hydrogen; or, in other words, forty-two ounces of hydrogen.

"Yet still thinking that some portion of the turpentine might be evaporated, I cooled the bottle with the turpentine, and placed the whole apparatus in a cold bath, and tried the experiment over again, but the light was the same. I then heated the turpentine to 120 degrees, and then passed the hydrogen through it, but the light was the same. I then took a half-gallon tincture bottle, and put in nearly three quarters of a pint of turpentine, and let the pipe from the hydrogen generator run quite to the bottom of the water—the light appearing the same, or a little better. I have used the same lot of turpentine in all these experiments, having had a brilliant light for about three hours; and the turpentine, though frequently poured from one bottle to another, is not a teaspoonful less than before I began the first experiment.

"I have now announced to you the simple facts of the matter; the rationale I leave to the scientific world. The next step, after ascertaining that hydrogen can be used for illumination, is, whether the light is according to its weight or its bulk, as compared with coal gas—that is, whether 200 cubic feet of this catalyzed hydrogen will go as far for light as 200 feet of coal gas, or whether it will require 200 feet—1 pound of hydrogen to do the work of 20 feet—1 pound of coal gas."

Upon the above statement, the *Scientific American* remarks: "All the certificates and letters published by Mr. Paine's friends have no value at all in comparison with this of Mr. Mathiot." A correspondent, Mr. E. L. Brown, states that he has made the above experiment, and succeeded perfectly in carbureting (or rather, as he thinks, in catalyzing) the hydrogen with cold spirits of turpentine. He showed us a sketch of the apparatus used by him, which is so simple that any person having a slight knowledge of chemistry can make the experiment.—*Boston Transcript*.

"You are rather late this morning, William," said good Mr. Risewidleson to a haggard apprentice, who came at a late hour. "Yes, sir, but better late than never," is an old saying," replied William. "Better never late," said the master, "is an axiom far more worth, though it may not be so old."

## Properties of Gutta Percha.

Gutta percha is often confounded with India rubber or caoutchouc, whereas it differs from it in every important particular, and is capable of a vastly wider application in all the useful and ornamental arts. The most valuable property of India rubber is its elasticity; but gutta-percha is comparatively non-elastic, having, in its manufactured form, but 5 per cent. of elasticity or spring. The action of heat upon India rubber is to soften the mass, and it remains soft and sticky unless vulcanized—an objectionable process, on account of the bad smell of the sulphur incorporated with it, the poisonous property of the white lead used in large quantities, and the deteriorating influence of a high degree of heat upon the strength of India rubber. On the contrary, the gutta-percha, when softened by heat can be rolled into sheets as thin as tissue, or worked into any form, and immediately becomes rigid at the temperature of the atmosphere, being free from all stickiness, and retaining all its original toughness and flexibility. The gutta-percha is soluble, but not by the same agents as India rubber—it resists the action of alcohol, acids, oils, and greases as perfectly as it does that of water. Turpentine is a perfect solvent for gutta-percha, dissolving it at summer heat, and holding it suspended. As it does not dissolve the coloring matter contained in it, the product, on evaporating the turpentine, is a thin, soft, beautiful white water-proof sheet, resembling the finest kind of leather, and suitable for gloves, linings, garments, &c. and can be printed upon without ink, giving a beautiful semi-transparent picture or letter.

The plastic art finds in gutta-percha its most valuable auxiliary. Softened by heat at a temperature of 120°, it is easily moulded into any required shape or form, which it retains without shrinking when cooled, giving a remarkable sharp cutting and truthfully fac-simile of the mold in a substance imperishable and that cannot be broken. Copies of the most delicate foliage, far exceeding the most elaborate carvings in beauty and truthfulness, have all the strength and durability of raw hide.

Telegraphing by electro-magnetism is uncertain and expensive without gutta-percha as an insulator. Sulphur, glass, wax, silk, and all the known substances, which are but indifferent conductors of electricity, had been tried and rejected as unsuited to the covering of extended lines of wire; consequently, the wires have been extended through our cities, towns and villages on unsightly poles, subject to the action of atmospheric electricity, marring the beauty of our streets and parks, endangering the lives of our citizens, and liable to constant interruption by wind and storms and the pranks of mischievous urchins. The combination in gutta-percha of strength, flexibility, and other properties which render it durable, together with the ease with which, in its soft condition, it is wound by machinery around the wire, and its perfect non-conducting property as respects electricity, direct our attention to it as the one thing needed to perfect this great and valuable discovery. Rivers are crossed by laying wires, insulated with gutta-percha, upon the bed or bottom, and shortly we may expect to see poles discarded, and the Prussian plan of putting the wires two feet in the ground adopted; for then, and then only, shall we have a perfect and reliable system of telegraphing—profitable to the companies and in universal use.

Gutta-percha is also substituted for lead or iron in manufacturing water or gas-pipes, and is found far preferable to either, being cheaper, not liable to oxidize, free from poison, not injured by frost, and sustaining any amount of pressure without bursting.

It is imporous, an excellent conductor of sound, resists abrasion in an eminent degree, makes a water-proof and durable sole to shoes, and in many other respects takes the place of leather. It is found to be a good absorbent, but a poor conductor of heat, remarkably adhesive at a high temperature. It is easily joined without resorting to other substances to connect it. A new substance found in Nature's laboratory in such abundance, and with so many valuable and remarkable properties, is destined, no doubt, to enter largely into the consumption of civilized nations.—*Merchants' Magazine*.

CALCULUM LIGHT.—Professor Grant exhibited in Washington on Monday night his calcicium light from the Capitol. The National Intelligencer says:

The lamps from 3d street to 14th street were not lighted, the Commissioner of Public Buildings (Mr. Mudd) desiring to observe the effect of this light as regards applicability for street lighting. The result of this experiment was most satisfactory, and elicited the highest encomiums from numerous groups of ladies and gentlemen who thronged the avenue for the purpose of observing this exhibition. The night was quite dark, and the stores closed, yet from this single light the avenue was beautifully and equally illuminated throughout its entire extent, from the Capitol to the Presidential Mansion. Persons in any portion of this extensive street could see to read and tell the time by the dial-plate of a watch. The light was kept burning for one hour, and the rays, steadily directed upon the avenue, gave a uniform light, without vacillation or change of intensity; altogether demonstrating that this light is unequalled for street illumination, and it is not an object-mist, *celeris paribus*, he speedily introduced for that purpose into all our large cities and towns.

Among the Jews at Gibraltar there is a strange custom when a death occurs in a house; and this consists in pouring away all the water contained in any vessel the superstition being that the angel of death may have washed his sword therein.

## From the Home Journal.

## The Step-Daughter.

She is not mine, and to my heart,  
Perhaps she is less dear  
Than those who sin in my life are part—  
This is the sin I fear!  
And ever in the dread to err,  
By loving those the best,  
More gentle have I been to her,  
Perhaps, than all the rest.

Has any little fault occurred,  
That may rebuke demand,  
Ere I can speak a hasty word,  
Or lift a chiding hand,  
An angel's face comes flitting by  
With look so sad and mild—  
A voice floats softly from the sky—  
"Wouldst harm my orphan child?"  
No—witness thou and all above,  
I'll cherish her as mine,  
Or may I lose her father's love,  
A love that once was thine!

## Another New System of Medicine.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

London, Thursday, July 18, 1850.

A subject which is now being much talked of here is a piece of Progress, is the new system of Mechanical or Motor Medicine, called *Active and Passive Movements*. It has been practiced for 40 years in Stockholm, and is this year, for the first time, becoming prominent in England. There is a good pamphlet on it under the above title, by George. The method consists in applying external motions, passive and active exercise, &c. to the body; and in rendering these so special, that you can operate on the various inward organs, or on parts of these specifically. Friction, posture, percussion, motion are all made use of; and the science has so far advanced, that already as many as a thousand different movements have been devised for the purpose of moving and joggling the failing parts and powers within. There are thus languages of nudges to remind brain, liver, spleen and all of their neglected duties. The effects produced approve the plan, and stamp it as an art and science. It is exercise, contact, admonition pursued into details, whereby disease is literally for the first time handled. One important general truth which accrues from it, is that operations from without are propagated inward, and that by scientific knowledge, you can send in messages to particular parts, which are received and heard just where they are wanted, and nowhere else. This practice recognizes motion for the first time as an important element in the living frame, and throws the encephalic and molecular views, which are dead and chaotic, into the background, bringing forward the physical and mechanical, which are large enough to be living; and founding upon them a method of cure.—It is remarkable that this laying hold of the mobility of the frame comes also from a Swede, (Ling, the Poet) just as the demonstration that the body lives in motion, and that the Lungs give that motion, was the gain of another Swede, viz: Swedenborg, and indeed formed the main truth of his physiological perceptions. The latter I regard as the greatest principle of intelligence which has yet been put into the body; perhaps the former may turn out to be one of the most vital of the Curative Arts.

Certainly the homeopathic consideration of the subject leads to this conclusion, for perhaps there is no disease but leads in some way to alter the bearing, posture or general status of the body. In acute cases this is plain. We groan, wriggle, wriggle, shake, crawl, creep, dance, and so forth, with our aguey and discomforts, showing that a disease is a complete posture-master, and a very good sergeant, whose drill, however, is for the purposes of relief and cure. Now this proves, moreover, that very small areas of disease have corresponding to them large movements in the general system; and that if we understood the movements, we could, by reaction, play upon the parts and particles of the inward organs. For if a special vice or twist of the frame comes out of some one place, then by mastering the twist, and producing it artificially, we should get at that place exactly, if even it were no bigger than a pin's head. Now here is a way of precise surgery—of hitting disease with precision. Again we know that there are no instinctive movements of the hands toward afflicted parts of our frames. We rub ourselves with an infinite organic pity like dumb animals where the deep flesh is ill. This is nature in us working for us, and showing us the beginning of an immense art of soothing, traction, nudging, &c. The detailed following out of it constitutes *Vinopathy*.

Yours, &amp;c. J. J. G. W.

HOW TO LIGHT ALL THE GAS LAMPS IN A TOWN AT ONCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says: "A rapid and scientific mode of lighting and extinguishing public gas burners has been invented by a person named Nillate. The opening of the burner of each lamp is covered with a piece of soft iron, mounted upon a hinge. In connection with this is a wire extending from a galvanic battery the entire length of the service of the gas lamps, and close to the office of each burner is a small slip of platinum. The soft iron, becoming a magnet when acted upon by the electric fluid, opens or closes the office according to the motion imparted to it; the platinum ignites when it is necessary to light the lamps, and thus every lamp in a large town may be lighted simultaneously, or extinguished in the same way, by a different action on this magnetized iron."

DIGNITY, GRAVITY, ETC.—Professor Boyle of the Dublin *Freelander*, says: "I have seen the gravity of persons in the pulpits—lawyers in court—judges on the bench—Quakers at a conventicle—denominations at public meetings—the chancellor in the Lords—the speaker in the Commons—soldiers at drill—doctors near a patient—clients at a law suit—antiquaries puffing a worthless dab—antiquarians over a brass finding—old gentlemen at funerals—young gentlemen at tailor's bills—bailiffs at an execution—and the hangman at the gallows—I have seen the gravity of an author when his play was damned, and of a coroner taking his place at twelve paces—of an attorney drawing out bills of costs, and of a seaman adjusting his napkin at a city mummy; but the gravity of each and all taken together, does not equal the gravity of a cow chewing her cud."

## Agents for the Bugle.

## OHIO.

New Garden—D. L. Galbreath and I. Johnson.  
Columbiana—Lot Holmes.  
Cool Springs—Mahlon Irvin.  
Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes.  
Marblehead—Dr. K. G. Thomas.  
Canfield—John Wetmore.  
Lowville—John Bassell.  
Youngstown—J. S. Johnson.  
New Lyme—Marsena Miller.  
Selma—Thomas Swamy.  
Springboro—Ira Thomas.  
Harveysburg—V. Nicholson.  
Oakland—Elizabeth Brooke.  
Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson.  
Columbus—W. W. Pollard.  
Georgetown—Ruth Cope.  
Bundysburg—Alex. Glenn.  
Farmington—Willard Curtis.  
Bath—J. B. Lambert.  
Ravenna—Joseph Carroll.  
Wilkesville—Hannah T. Thomas.  
Southington—Caleb Greene.  
Mt. Union—Joseph Barnaby.  
Malta—Wm. Coyle.  
Richfield—Jerome Hurlbut, Elijah Poor.  
Lodi—Dr. Sill.  
Chester—Roads—Adam Sanders.  
Cincinnati—F. McGraw.  
Franklin Mills—Isaac Russell.  
Granger—L. Hill.  
Hartford—G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright.  
Garrettsville—A. Joiner.  
Andover—A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore.  
Achoctown—A. G. Richardson.  
East Palestine—Simon Sheets.  
Granger—L. S. Spees.

## PENNYSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh—H. Vashon.  
Newberry—J. M. Morris.  
INDIANA.  
Winchester—Clarkson Puckett.  
Economy—Ira C. Mauley.  
Penn—John L. Michener.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

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THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mill River, two and a half miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New-England, surrounded with wood-grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and spacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. The Doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz now living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water-Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath), hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water-Cure System, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to ensure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment.

Persons desirous of following a course of treatment, should provide themselves with two or three woolen blankets, two comfortable linen sheets, some towels, a couple of old linen, and a couple of pillow cases. In case of need, these objects may be procured in the establishment.

Patients are requested to apply to the Doctor either personally or by letter, under the above address, giving a full statement of their case, and the result of their former treatment.

TERMS: For board and treatment, \$5 per week. Ladies and gentlemen occupying patients, \$5 per week. Treatment of doors, without board, \$5 per week. To patients occupying attic rooms, or one room with another person, a reasonable allowance will be made. Payment is expected one week. Patients who stay only part of a week in the establishment, are expected to pay the price of a full week.

Letters including a reasonable fee, will be properly attended to. A moderate charge will be made for consultations.  
CHARLES MUNDE, M.D.  
May, 1850.

## Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Summer Cloths, &amp;c. &amp;c.

THE subscriber has on hand at his store, door West of the Salem Bookstore, Salem, O., a general assortment of Materials for Men's Clothing, which he will be glad to make up to order, or sell by the yard, to those who want them.

Also a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHS, such as Coats, Vests, Pantalons, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, &c. &c.

Every exertion will be made to furnish that who may purchase the "ready made" articles their measure and orders, the right kind of garments at the right kind of prices.

JAMES BARNABY.  
Salem, June 1st, 1850.

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June 1, 1850.

## TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

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